BIBFRAME 2.0

Titles

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October 20, 2015
Library of Congress

This is one of a set of draft specifications for BIBFRAME 2.0. It was developed by the Library of Congress in consultation with invited experts. Comments welcome.

1.0 Approach

BIBFRAME 1.0 defines a single title class, bf:Title, and several properties corresponding to title types: workTitle, instanceTitle, variantTitle, abbreviatedTitle, and keyTitle, as well as bf:title. All except bf:title have range bf:Title, which has several properties describing the title. bf:title is a datatype property (literal), a property of bf:Work and bf:Instance.

Proposal for 2.0

Summary
2.0 will retain the single title property, bf:title, which will be redefined: It will no longer have a value of literal; its object will be a bf:Title. Title types will no longer be differentiated by property, but rather by class - subclasses of bf:Title. Properties of bf:Title are reorganized. Some are re-named. Some are moved into the domain of a specific subclass of bf:Title and others are moved completely out of the domain of bf:Title (into the domain of bf:Work or bf:Instance). Administrative metadata properties are moved to bf:AdminMetadata.

1. **Define subclasses for bf:Title**
   a. bf:WorkTitle
   b. bf:InstanceTitle
   c. bf:VariantTitle, with subclasses:
      - bf:KeyTitle
      - bf:AbbreviatedTitle
      - Additional subclasses of bf:VariantTitle.
        Other variant classes being considered, but which are not yet defined, include ContainerTitle (for audiovisual material), SpineTitle, CoverTitle, AddedTitlePageTitle (for books and serials) as well as TranslatedTitle and ParallelTitle.

2. **Title properties**
   Eliminate all title properties -- workTitle, instanceTitle, variantTitle, abbreviatedTitle, and keyTitle – with the exception of **bf:title**, which has expected value of a bf:Title, which has properties that are about the title.

3. **Variant Type**
   Define bf:variantType, a property of bf:VariantTitle. It would be used to further refine the type of variant title, in cases where there is no class defined for that type.

4. **The Title String**
   We informally define the "Title String": one or more of the title components (see properties tables) strung together (it could be a constructed title or a simple title). The Title String may be represented as the value of rdfs:label within bf:Title. (Alternatively, it may be parsed out into its component via the properties of bf:Title, in which case it may be omitted, or it may be redundantly included.)

5. **Related properties**
   "Related Properties" in the properties table (e.g. bf:musicKey) are properties of the resource. They are not properties of the title; however, they may be included in the title string.

6. **Main Title**
   Change bf:titleValue (within bf:Title) to bf:mainTitle.
   This is a cosmetic change. TitleValue causes confusion. It is intended to contrast with subtitle. Main title seems more appropriate.

7. **Additional changes**
   a. Remove bf:formDesignation as a property of bf:Title.
   b. Eliminate bf:titleAttribute.
   c. Replace bf:titleVariationDate (property of bf:Title) with bf:date property of bf:VariantTitle.
   d. bf:titleSource is renamed bf:source, and is no longer a property of bf:Title; it may be included as administrative metadata (see examples 4 and 5).

Summary of Classes and Properties

Classes	
Class	*Subclass of*
bf:WorkTitle	bf:Title
bf:InstanceTitle	bf:Title
bf:VariantTitle	bf:Title
bf:KeyTitle	bf:VariantTitle
bf:AbbreviatedTitle	bf:VariantTitle

In the following property tables, "Possible title component" means that the value may be included or excluded in the title string, at the discretion of the cataloger or based on the cataloging rules in use.

Properties of Class bf:Title or bf:VariantTitle			
Property Of	**Property**	*Expected Value*	*Note*
bf:Title	**rdfs:label**	literal	The title string
bf:Title	**bf:mainTitle**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Title	**bf:subTitle**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Title	**bf:partName**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Title	**bf:partNumber**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Title	**bf:qualifier**	literal	Possible title component
bf:VariantTitle	**bf:variantType**	Literal	e.g. "spine"
bf:VariantTitle	**bf:date**	Literal	Date string

Related Properties			
Property Of	**Property**	*Expected Value*	*Note*
bf:Work or bf:Instance	**bf:title**	bf:Title (or subclass)	
bf:Work	**bf:musicNumber**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:musicKey**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:treatySignator**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:version**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:legalDate**	Date string	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:originDate**	Date string	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:originPlace**	Literal	Possible title component
bf:Work	**bf:musicMedium**	Literal	Possible title component

Note: Some of the properties with listed expected value of "literal" might be redefined as object properties. In those cases, it will be the value of the rdfs:label within the object that becomes the title component.

Administrative Metadata Properties			
Property Of	**Property**	*Expected Value*	*Note*
(any BIBFRAME resource)	bf:adminMetadata	bf:AdminMetadata	
bf:AdminMetadata	**bf:source**	literal	See examples 4 and 5.

Examples

Example 1: *Simple title (work)*

```
bf:title   [
         a               bf:Title ;
         rdfs:label      "Reflexive interpreters and autobiographical texts" ]  .
```

Example 2: *Main title and subtitle (Instance)*

```
bf:title   [
        a                 bf:InstanceTitle  ;
        bf:mainTitle      "Private Eyeballs" ;
        bf:subtitle       "golden treasury of bad taste"   ] .
```

Example 3: *Title String includes parse-able components (Work)*
In the following example the title string includes components from properties outside of the
Title resource.

```
bf:title   [
        a                 bf:WorkTitle ;
        rdfs:label        "Sonatas, piano, no. 13, op. 27, no.1, E major. 1986." ;
        bf:mainTitle      "Sonatas"  ]  ;
bf:musicNumber       "no. 13, op. 27, no. 1"  ;
bf:musicKey          "E major"  ;
bf:originDate        "1986"  ;
bf:musicMedium       "piano"   .
```

Example 4: *Abbreviated title.*
For an abbreviated title, class bf:AbbreviatedTitle is indicated. This example includes
administrative metadata for the abbreviated title. Specifically, bf:source indicates the source
list from which the variant is taken (which in this case is the abbreviated key title).

```
bf:title   [
        a                 bf:InstanceTitle
        rdfs:label        "Computer & control abstracts"  ] ;
bf:title   [
        a                 bf:AbbreviatedTitle ;
        rdfs:label        "Comput. control abstr."  ;
        bf:adminMetadata   [
                  a                 bf:AdminMetadata  ;
                  bf:source         "issnkey"    ] ] .
```

Example 5: *Another "abbreviated" title (Instance)*
For this example, the source of the abbreviated title is from a list maintained by the National Library of Medicine.

```
bf:title  [
     a                        bf:InstanceTitle ;
     rdfs:label               "Journal of Dental Research" ] ;
bf:title  [
     a                        bf:AbbreviatedTitle ;
     rdfs:label               "J Dent Res"  ;
     bf:adminMetadata  [
                    a                   bf:AdminMetadata  ;
                    bf:source           "dnlm"  ] ] .
```

Example 6: *Spine title (Instance)*
Since there is no subclass of VariantTitle (yet) defined for spine title, the more general class bf: VariantTitle is indicated, and bf:variantType is supplied.

```
bf:title   [
     a                        bf: VariantTitle ;
     rdfs:label               "--Ahead of their time : history of the WLSC" ;
     bf:mainTitle             "--Ahead of their time :" ;
     bf:subtitle              "history of the WLSC"  ;
     bf:variantType           "spine "   ] .
```